

Rain today. Tomorrow fair; increasing east to northeast winds.

# The Washington Times.

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## CAPITAL OF UNITED STATES WELCOMES PRINCE HENRY OF PRUSSIA



Carriage Containing Prince Henry, Secretary of State Hay, and Rear Admiral Evans—Prince Henry Has His Hand Raised in Salute.

Rear Admiral Von Seckendorff, Commander Schmidt von Schwindt, and Lieutenant Commander von Egidj.

**Cordial Greeting Extended the Kaiser's Brother by the People of Washington—Brilliant Scenes on the Avenue—Reception at the White House—President's Visit to the German Embassy Followed by Exchange of Official Amenities—A Notable Banquet.**

Prince Henry of Prussia was yesterday the honored guest of the Capital of the United States. From the moment he placed foot upon the rich carpet which led from his palatial special train at the Pennsylvania depot to his departure, at midnight, for New York to attend the launching today of the Meteor, the new yacht of his royal brother, the Emperor of Germany, he was continuously given evidence of the sincerity of his welcome, and of the friendship and high regard of the American people and the Government of the United States for himself, personally, his distinguished relative, the Kaiser, and the German Empire.

### Bright Skies and Cordiality.

Dame Fortune smiled graciously upon the prince as he entered Washington. The miserable weather of the past several days had given way to a bright sunshine, and the ice and snow had almost entirely disappeared from the streets.

The reception accorded the prince was impressive and cordial, and in keeping with the dignity of the Republic and the exalted position of its royal guest. The greetings exchanged between the prince and the President of the United States cemented the ties of amity, and the close, friendly relations between the great Republic and the great nation the destinies of which are in the keeping of the prince's brother, Emperor William.

Beyond the glittering uniforms of the prince and his suite, and the distinguished representatives of the American army and navy who constituted part of his Royal Highness' escort from the depot to the White House, the prince's initial visit to Washington was marked by a simplicity characteristic of American hospitality. This, it is said, was as the prince would have had it, as he is democratic in his views and rather disapproves great pomp and ceremony.

### Evidence of Gladness.

Whatever may have been lacking in that respect, however, Prince Henry of Prussia was given substantial evidence of the esteem America entertains for a friendly Power, in the cordial greeting accorded him by the Capital of the American nation. Thousands of people turned out to see and welcome him. Immense crowds thronged the vicinity of the Pennsylvania depot, where he arrived at 10:20 o'clock a. m., and both sides of Pennsylvania Avenue were lined with people from Sixth Street to the Treasury Building. Many of the business houses along this great thoroughfare, so famous for its historic pageants, were decorated with flags and bunting. The American and the German flags floated side by side in the morning breeze, and occasionally the standards of other countries were to be seen between the two.

### A Dignified Welcome Extended.

The scene as the prince and his escort passed up the Avenue was not as brilliant or inspiring as is witnessed on inauguration days, but it was imposing, dignified, and commensurate. The Capital of the United States, a Republic, was greeting a prince of the royal blood of an Empire. There was not in the spirit of the occasion that unbounded enthusiasm, that vivacity of impulse, that quickening of the dramatic tendencies of human nature which characterize great national functions in Washington. The people appeared to know exactly what the proprieties demanded of them. They were glad to see Prince Henry, and proud to welcome him as the representative of the house of Hohenzollern in their midst. They did not manifest the enthusiasm with which a German populace would have greeted the prince, but there were cheers at various points along the Avenue as the prince and his suite and escort passed, and thousands of American and German flags were waved in friendly salutation.

### The Official Greeting.

The official welcome of the prince was different. He was met at the station by Secretary Hay and other representatives of the State Department, besides distinguished officers of the army and navy, and standing upon a magnificent, costly Persian rug, listened to most cordial words of welcome from Secretary Hay in an improvised reception room at the depot, hung with rich tapestries and other gorgeous furnishings.

Arriving at the White House, the prince was met by the President of the United States with outstretched hand, to assure him that America was glad to have him on its soil, and that Uncle Sam was proud that he had the honor of entertaining him.

The prince, of course, told the President that his imperial brother, the Emperor of Germany, had bid him say lots of nice things about the United States and the distinguished occupants of the White House.

As soon as these greetings were over Prince Henry re-entered his carriage and was driven to the German Embassy. Here he received an official welcome from Dr. von Holleben, the German Ambassador.

### The President's Visit.

Luncheon was then partaken of, immediately after which prolonged cheering and blasts from a bugle announced that the President of the United States had arrived to return the call of his Royal Highness. Fu-

### STIRRING SCENES IN S. C. LEGISLATURE

Nephew of Senator Tillman Arouses Ire of Member.

Accused of Using His Office as Lieutenant Governor to Elect Railroad.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 24.—There were scenes in the closing hours of the South Carolina Legislature that have not been paralleled here in a generation. There was excitement in both houses simultaneously.

Senator Iderton, of Florence, took the floor to protest against the course of Lieutenant Governor Tillman, a nephew of Senator Tillman, who, he said, had so packed the conference committee on a bill aimed to protect employees in the railroad departments of railroads that it was killed.

Senator Iderton submitted a written statement, which he asked should go in the journal. Several Senators protested, but he insisted. The statement declared that the course of the Lieutenant Governor was "an outrage against honest legislation and in violation of the customs of the Senate."

### Improper Influence Aligned.

When off the floor of the Senate Mr. Iderton made another statement charging improper influence used in the Senate by railroads. The Lieutenant Governor simply denied having intended to show partiality.

The biggest scandal was developed in the House when it became known that an insignificant local bill, whose provisions had been incorporated in a general bill, and that its author wished withdrawn, had been used as a means to the accomplishment of a fraud. By some juggling this bill got into free conference.

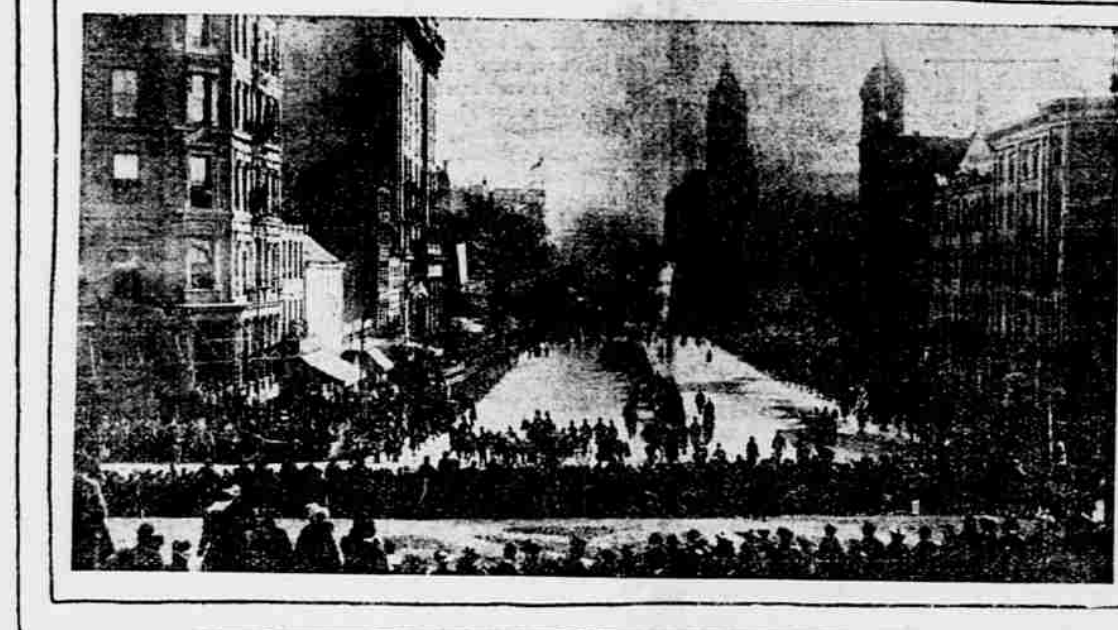
### Report Rushed Through.

When the report had been rushed through in the absence of many members it was found that body and title of the original bill had been eliminated, and the one agreed to by the committee took the appointment of beer dispensers out of the hands of the county boards, gave the appointing power to the three members of the State board at Columbia, and increased the term of office from one year to four years.

Sensors R. I. Manning, J. T. Douglass, and W. C. Hough made written declarations of the manner in which they had been induced to sign the report, and charged fraud.

The matter was discussed warmly in the Senate. Senator Stanford demanded

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The Procession Turning Into Fifteenth Street From Pennsylvania Avenue.

(Photograph by Cullen.)

### PRINCE'S PROGRAMME FOR TODAY.

Shortly after 7 o'clock today President Roosevelt and his party and Prince Henry and his suite will leave Jersey City for the yards of the Townsend-Downey Shipbuilding Company at Shooters Island, New York Harbor.

Miss Alice Roosevelt will christen the vessel by shattering a bottle of German wine against the steel bow of the craft as it glides waterward, standing, to perform the act which will bind two nations in bonds of amity, between her father, President Roosevelt, and Prince Henry.

The President will be given a luncheon on board the Hohenzollern at 1 o'clock. The Hohenzollern will then steam to the Battery, where the prince will be met by a military escort at 3:30 o'clock.

At 4 o'clock he will pay a formal visit to the mayor of New York, Mr. Low. The mayor will formally present the freedom of the city to the prince.

The prince and his suite will attend, at 6:30 o'clock, a dinner given by the mayor of New York at the Metropolitan Club. The guests at this dinner will represent the greatest business, political, and professional interests in the metropolis.

After the dinner the prince, accompanied by his suite, will attend the gala opera, arranged in his honor, at the Metropolitan Opera House.

The President and his party will return to New York after the launching ceremony and the luncheon aboard the Hohenzollern, and will leave for Washington that evening, reaching here the following morning.

## MUTUAL CHARGES OF UNTRUTH BY SENATORS FROM MARYLAND

**Mr. McComas Denies Mr. Wellington's Assertion Concerning McKinley's Alleged Promise Regarding Philippines—Mr. Hanna Defends Memory of Dead President—Wellington's Covert Threat.**

### KING LEOPOLD ILL.

Condition of His Throat Causes Much Anxiety.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 24.—It is learned that there is considerable anxiety over the condition of King Leopold's throat. His recent Mediterranean trip resulted in no benefit. The greatest precautions have been taken to prevent complications.

### SOUGHT TO KILL FAMILY.

Chicago Man Works Revenge for Interference in His Love Affair.

CHICAGO, Feb. 24.—Angered because his persistent demands for a dowry sufficient to give him a start in housekeeping were refused, George Childress wrought revenge on the family of Miss Marie Meyer, the girl he was to have married.

"I'll wipe out this whole family," he shouted as he entered the Meyer flat, 621 South Ashland Avenue. Then he shot Henry Meyer, the father, through the heart, so that he died a few minutes later. He also slightly wounded Marie's sisters Erna and Rose in the abdomen, and he put a bullet through his own temple, killing himself instantly.

Miss Marie Meyer was in bed at the time, worn out by the strain of a long morning quarrel with Childress, and was not attacked. Mrs. Mary Meyer, the mother, escaped uninjured.

### ENGINEER KILLED IN WRECK.

Accident Occurred at East Pittsburgh on Pennsylvania Road.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 24.—Engineer W. W. Robb, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, was killed in a wreck at East Pittsburgh this morning. A train of three cars jumped the tracks on the trestle leading to the works of the Westinghouse company.

The whole train fell over into Turtle Creek. When the engine was turned over the body of the engineer was found pinned under the wreckage. The other trainmen jumped from the cars and engine, and thus saved their lives.

of the Senate in very eviler incident occurred. This second display of animosity on the part of Senators representing the same State involved the two members from Maryland, Mr. McComas and Mr. Wellington.

Mr. McComas made a speech attacking Mr. Wellington, and the latter was prevented from replying at the immediate conclusion of these remarks by the Presiding Officer following the prearranged programme of speakers under the fifteen-minute rule adopted for this bill. Later he gained the floor, practically gave him the direct, and was called to order and directed to take his seat.

After this incident Mr. Hanna made a brief but splendid defense of the late President McKinley's memory, which had been attacked by Mr. Wellington.

### How the Contention Began.

The trouble started when Mr. McComas was recognized to speak on the Philippine tariff bill shortly after 12 o'clock. Mr. McComas took the floor to say that he did not wish to pass without noting the remarks of his colleague (Mr. Wellington) alleging bad faith on the part of Mr. McKinley in connection with the ratification of the treaty of Paris. Mr. McComas referred to this action as having taken place before Mr. Wellington's "desertion from the Republican party."

### Mr. Wellington Aroused.

To this Mr. Wellington took exception, and Mr. McComas, anxious not to lose any of the time allotted to him, exclaimed shortly: "I accept the objection." He then proceeded to describe the interview in question, at which he was present.

Three statements made by Mr. McKinley regarding his attitude toward the Philippines were quoted by Mr. McComas, who declared that during all this time

Mr. Wellington did not make known his alleged grievance.

He termed Mr. Wellington's statement an "absurd charge" uttered "when he was almost going over to Mr. Bryan's party."

This brought Mr. Wellington to his feet to claim the floor.

Mr. McComas said he could not yield any time out of his fifteen minutes until the completion of his statement.

He declared that he had been present at all the interviews between President McKinley and Mr. Wellington, and that the latter had slandered the late Chief Magistrate in making repeated statements, in public and otherwise, that President McKinley had assured him (Wellington) that our policy did not contemplate possession of the Philippines, and that thus Mr. Wellington's vote was secured for the treaty of peace.

### Mr. McComas' Argument.

In every particular Mr. McComas denied the accuracy of his colleague's charges that the President had misled him as to his intentions with regard to the Philippines. He read from the treaty to show that it provided that the civil rights and political status of the native inhabitants of the territories ceded to the United States should be determined by Congress. It was for Congress to say how the Philippines were to be governed. It was not by the President, nor did he arrogate to himself that function in his talk with Senator Wellington and himself.

The Senator read a portion of the message of President McKinley of December 3, 1898, in which the latter referred to legislation by Congress on the Philippine question. Had he referred during the interview to his power to dispose of the Philippine territory Mr. McComas felt sure the President would have been reminded that that power was in the hands of Congress.

In conclusion Mr. McComas declared: (Continued on Second Page.)